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IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

Note by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit herewith the third report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization under article 18 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, submitted in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1988 (LX), concerning rights covered by articles 13 to 15 of the Covenant.

I. Comments of UNESCO on the initial report of Argentina (E/1988/5/Add.4) concerning rights covered by articles 13 to 15 of the Covenant

A. Statistical data

1. Table 1 (para. 118)

The data appearing on this page are around 5 per cent higher than those published by UNESCO. This is due to the fact that adult education has been included in these figures. This should be explained in a footnote. In addition, it would be advisable to replace the present title of the table, which reads "Percentage of children enrolled in primary education", by "Number of children enrolled in primary education and percentage by sex".

2. Table 2 (para. 118)

The data provided in this table represent only part of the wealth of data available from the UNESCO Office of Statistics. It would be appropriate if the table indicated the source of the data as well as the sector and the region to which the data refer. In addition, this table should indicate more clarly that the figures in brackets indicate the growth as compared to 1983.

B. Education

Special mention is to be made in relation to the efforts of the Government of Argentina in the struggle against illiteracy through the five-year plan on literacy, closely linked to the major project in the field of education in the Latin American and Caribbean region. In the light of this undertaking, Argentina could play an essential role in the UNESCO International Year of Literacy. In addition, specific ideas/projects undertaken by the national authorities might constitute relevant inputs in the preparation of UNESCO's Third Medium Term Plan (1990-1995).

C. Science and technology

UNESCO has participated directly or indirectly in a series of activities set out in the document (paras. 242-299). There has been permanent contact with the scientific community and university system. An obvious example is the co-operation with the Latin American School of Informatics (ESLAI). In addition, the mention made of the CASTALAC II (points 290 to 297) should be highlighted.

II. Comments of UNESCO on the initial report of the Philippines (E/1988/5/Add.2) concerning rights covered by articles 13 to 15 of the Covenant

1. This report by the Philippines is of particular interest as there are many measures and activities undertaken by this member State to preserve the mother tongue and cultural identity of ethnic minority groups. UNESCO could collaborate more actively with the Philippines in this area.

Article 13

Right to secondary education (paras. 9, 12 and 17)

2. Between 1980 and 1985, several measures were undertaken to train teachers responsible for multicultural classes in countries of immigration of migrant workers; and appropriate institutions in both countries of origin and countries of immigration and associations of migrant workers implemented activities designed to preserve the cultural identity of migrant workers and their families, particularly through the production of teaching materials.

3. Following the experimental work on teaching materials carried out during the preceding budgetary periods, a regional workshop on the preparation of teaching materials will be organized in a European country of immigration in 1989. The Philippines could be invited to participate in this workshop as an observer.

Article 15

4. Under article 15, several rights and measures taken to ensure their protection/application are enumerated (e.g. right to enjoy the benefits of scientific progress ..., right to freedom of scientific research ..., measures taken to ... etc.). However, the report under this article deals with the rights and their protection only so far as they concern scientific and technical aspects. Mention could also have been made as to the state of affairs and measures taken regarding the rights of authors and their

protection. Indeed, the Philippines has adopted a national copyright law (Decree No. 49 of 14 November 1972 as amended in 1985 and other ancillary legislation on the subject). The Philippines is also under obligation to protect the rights of foreign authors, performers, producers of phonograms and broadcasting organizations by virtue of its adherence to international conventions in this regard. Therefore, this report could be supplemented by appropriate references to the protection of the rights of authors and other related rightholders in the field of copyright and neighbouring rights (i.e. rights of performers, producers of phonograms and broadcasting organizations).

5. Within the text, the figures quoted are sometimes not clearly qualified (for example, drop-out rates, para. 3 and survival rates, para. 3), and the data presented are often out of date (generally not later than 1980). UNESCO suggests that its Statistical Yearbook, with data in the 1987 publication as recent as 1985, be used for most of the tables used in presenting the situation in any given member State under articles 13 to 15.

III. Comments of UNESCO on the initial report of Ecuador (E/1988/5/Add.7) concerning rights covered by articles 13 to 15 of the Covenant

A. Articles 13 and 14

1. In this report Ecuador provides ample information on the implementation of paragraphs 1 and 2 of Article 13. Education is compulsory, free access to all, girls and boys alike, and no tuition fees are asked; this applies to primary, secondary and higher education. Ecuador signals particular efforts concerning fundamental education and adult literacy programmes (ref. paras. 27 and 28 of the report). As to paragraph 2 (e) of Article 13, the development of the school system and the conditions of the teaching staff, Ecuador answers positively in paragraphs 15 and 17 of the report. Paragraph 3 of Article 13 is positively answered to by Ecuador in paragraph 26 of the report.

2. It must also be signaled that the Republic of Ecuador has ratified the 1960 Convention against Discrimination in Education on 5 March 1979 and that on the occasion of the fifth consultation concerning the application of the Convention, the Government of Ecuador has sent its answer on 27 March 1989. However, it has not ratified the Protocol instituting a Conciliation and Good Offices Commission to be responsible for seeking the settlement of any disputes which may arise between States Parties to the Convention against Discrimination in Education (1962).

3. As far as operational activities are concerned, UNESCO is implementing at present in Ecuador, through extra-budgetary funds, two projects in the field of education which underline the will of the national authorities to enact policies which are consistent with the provision of Article 13. The first project is related to technical education and the second to population education.

B. Article 15

4. Paragraph 74 of the report refers to the 1976 national legislation on copyright as well as the Ratification by Ecuador of the 1946 Inter-american Convention on the rights of the author in literacy, scientific and artistic works and the 1952 Universal Copyright Convention. It would be desirable to know if Ecuador intends to ratify the revised text in 1971 of this Convention

which introduces provisions in favour of developing countries. In case Ecuador did not intend to ratify this revised text it would be helpful to be informed of its reasons.

5. It should be noted that Ecuador has also ratified:

- Protocol 1 annexed to the Universal Copyright Convention concerning the application of that Convention to the works of stateless persons and refugees.

- Protocol 2 annexed to the Universal Copyright Convention concerning the application of that Convention to the works of certain international organizations.

6. Ecuador has also ratified the:

- International Convention for the Protection of Performers, Producers of Phonograms and Broadcasting Organizations.

- Convention for the Protection of Producers of Phonograms against Unauthorized Duplication of their Phonograms.

7. Concerning cultural property, Ecuador has ratified the:

- Convention for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict, with Regulations for the Execution of the Convention, and the Protocol for the Protection of Cultural Property in the Event of Armed Conflict.

- Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illicit Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property.

8. Finally, Ecuador has ratified the 1972 Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage. In connection with the latter it should also be noted that UNESCO is implementing in Ecuador, through extra-budgetary funding, a project on the development of its cultural heritage.

9. The availability of statistical data for Ecuador relating to those fields covered by the rights mentioned in Articles 13-15, falling within UNESCO's sphere of competence, varies widely among the different subject areas. While quantitative information on various aspects of the educational system in Ecuador exists and is reported regularly in the UNESCO Statistical Yearbook, the same unfortunately, is not true for science, culture and communication where there has been a lack of response to statistical questionnaires addressed by UNESCO and covering these fields.

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First regular session of 1990

IMPLEMENTATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

Note by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit herewith the twelfth report of the International Labour Organisation */ under article 18 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, submitted in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1988 (LX).

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*/ The report is being issued as received only in the languages supplied by the International Labour Organisation.

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TWELFTH REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION ON PROGRESS IN ACHIEVING OBSERVANCE OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS

Geneva
1989

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* Initial reports.

PART I

Introduction

1. The present report has been established according to the arrangements approved by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office[1] to give effect to resolution 1988 (LX) of 11 May 1976 of the United Nations Economic and Social Council requesting specialised agencies to submit reports in accordance with Article 18 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, on the progress made in achieving the observance of the provisions of the Covenant falling within the scope of their activities. According to these arrangements, the International Labour Office is entrusted with the task of communicating to the United Nations, for presentation to the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, information on the results of the operation of various ILO supervisory procedures in the fields covered by the Covenant. It should remain open for the Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations to report on particular situations whenever it deemed this desirable or when specifically requested to do so by the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

2. The report will follow the approach adopted since 1985, and will contain in Part II: (a) indications concerning the principal ILO Conventions relevant to Articles 6-10 of the Covenant; and (b) indications concerning ratifications of these Conventions and comments made by ILO supervisory bodies with regard to the application of these Conventions by the States concerned (in so far as the points at issue appear to have a bearing also on the provisions of the Covenant). The latter indications are based mainly on the comments of the Committee of Experts resulting from its examination of the reports on the Conventions in question. Account was also taken of the conclusions adopted under constitutional procedures for the examination of representations or complaints and, in the case of Article 8 of the Covenant, of the conclusions adopted by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office on the basis of the reports of its Committee on Freedom of Association following examination of complaints alleging violation of trade union rights.[2]

3. The list of countries for which information has been provided in the present report appears in the table of contents. A recapitulatory list of States Parties to the Covenant and of ILO reports containing information concerning them will be found in the Annex.

General considerations

4. In previous reports, the Committee of Experts has commented on several occasions on the relationship between the provisions of the Covenant and the standards laid down in international labour Conventions, the nature of the obligations resulting from them and the way in which the Committee of Experts consequently presented its comments on the implementation of the Covenant. Upon the completion of the first cycle of the reporting programme on the Covenant, the Committee of Experts recalled these general observations in the ILO's sixth report (E/1983/40), which it hoped would be useful to States Parties and would be of interest for the examination of the application of the Covenant. The main points of these observations were also recalled in

the ILO's tenth report (E/1988/6). Consequently, reference is made to the reports in question.

5. Under article 19 of the ILO Constitution, paragraphs 5 and 7, reports are requested from governments every year on non-ratified Conventions and on Recommendations chosen by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office. In 1988, these reports concerned the Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1952 (No. 102), Part V (Old-age Benefits) and the Invalidity, Old-Age and Survivors' Benefits Convention, 1967 (No. 128) and Recommendation (No. 131) with regard to old-age benefits. According to established practice, the Committee of Experts made a general survey of the situation concerning the effect given to the provisions of the instruments which were selected for reporting.

6. As concerns Article 9 of the Covenant which prescribes the right of everyone to social security, the Committee of Experts' General Survey for 1989 entitled "Social Security Protection in Old-Age"[3] which takes into account the reports communicated by more that 100 countries, provides a global overview of a fundamental and very current aspect of the right in question.

7. At its 76th Session, the International Labour Conference has completed the revision of the Indigenous and Tribal Populations Convention, 1957 (No. 107). It adopted the new Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), the elaboration of which, like that of Convention No. 107, was carried out in full collaboration and consultation with United Nations agencies and other concerned bodies, particularly the Working Group on indigenous populations of the Subcommission on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities. Convention No. 169 embodies two major principles: respect for the cultures and identity of indigenous peoples and respect for their right to participate in the making of decisions which may affect them. In particular, the Convention includes provisions concerning respect for customary laws, recruitment and conditions of employment, health, education and contacts and co-operation across borders.

At the same time, the Conference adopted a resolution on ILO action concerning indigenous and tribal peoples calling for, in particular, international organisations to collaborate in developing activities to achieve the objectives of the Convention.

PART II

A. Principal ILO Conventions relevant to Articles 6-10 of the Covenant

The following is a list for each of Articles 6-10 of the Covenant of the principal relevant ILO Conventions.[4] Indications on the ratification of these Conventions by each State concerned are given in section B of this part (indications concerning the situation of individual countries).

Article 6 of the Covenant

Unemployment Convention, 1919 (No. 2)
Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)
Fee-Charging Employment Agencies Convention, 1933 (No. 34)
Employment Service Convention, 1948 (No. 88)
Fee-Charging Employment Agencies Convention (Revised), 1949 (No. 96)
Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105)
Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111)
Social Policy (Basic Aims and Standards) Convention, 1962 (No. 117)
Employment Policy Convention, 1964 (No. 122)
Paid Educational Leave Convention, 1974 (No. 140)
Human Resources Development Convention, 1975 (No. 142)
Workers with Family Responsibilities Convention, 1981 (No. 156)
Termination of Employment Convention, 1982 (No. 158)
Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment (Disabled Persons) Convention, 1983 (No. 159)
Employment Promotion and Protection Against Unemployment Convention, 1988 (No. 168), Part II

Article 7 of the Covenant

Remuneration

Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery Convention, 1928 (No. 26)
Minimum Wage-Fixing Machinery (Agriculture) Convention, 1951 (No. 99)
Minimum Wage-Fixing Convention, 1970 (No. 131)

Equal remuneration

Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100)

Rest, limitation of working hours and holidays with pay

Hours of Work (Industry) Convention, 1919 (No. 1)
Weekly Rest (Industry) Convention, 1921 (No. 14)
Hours of Work (Commerce and Offices) Convention, 1930 (No. 30)
Forty-Hour Week Convention, 1935 (No. 47)
Holidays with Pay Convention, 1936 (No. 52)
Holidays with Pay (Agriculture) Convention, 1952 (No. 101)

Weekly Rest (Commerce and Offices) Convention, 1957 (No. 106)
Holidays with Pay Convention (Revised), 1970 (No. 132)

Safe and healthy working conditions

White Lead (Painting) Convention, 1921 (No. 13)
Marking of Weight (Packages Transported by Vessels) Convention, 1929 (No. 27)
Protection Against Accidents (Dockers) Convention, 1929 (No. 28)
Protection Against Accidents (Dockers) Convention (Revised), 1932 (No. 32)
Safety Provisions (Building) Convention, 1937 (No. 62)
Labour Inspection Convention, 1947 (No. 81)
Radiation Protection Convention, 1960 (No. 115)
Guarding of Machinery Convention, 1963 (No. 119)
Hygiene (Commerce and Offices) Convention, 1964 (No. 120)
Maximum Weight Convention, 1967 (No. 127)
Labour Inspection (Agriculture) Convention, 1969 (No. 129)
Benzene Convention, 1971 (No. 136)
Occupational Cancer Convention, 1974 (No. 139)
Working Environment (Air Pollution, Noise and Vibration) Convention, 1977 (No. 148)
Occupational Safety and Health (Dock Work) Convention, 1979 (No. 152)
Occupational Safety and Health Convention, 1981 (No. 155)
Occupational Health Services Convention, 1985 (No. 161)
Asbestos Convention, 1986 (No. 162)
Safety and Health in Construction Convention, 1988 (No. 167)

Article 8 of the Covenant

Right of Association (Agriculture) Convention, 1921 (No. 11)
Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87)
Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98)
Workers' Representatives Convention, 1971 (No. 135)
Rural Workers' Organisations Convention, 1975 (No. 141)
Labour Relations (Public Service) Convention, 1978 (No. 151)
Collective Bargaining Convention, 1981 (No. 154)

Article 9 of the Covenant

Workmen's Compensation (Agriculture) Convention, 1921 (No. 12)
Workmen's Compensation (Accidents) Convention, 1925 (No. 17)
Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) Convention, 1925 (No. 18)
Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation) Convention, 1925 (No. 19)
Sickness Insurance (Industry) Convention, 1927 (No. 24)
Sickness Insurance (Agriculture) Convention, 1927 (No. 25)
Old-Age Insurance (Industry, etc.) Convention, 1933 (No. 35)
Old-Age Insurance (Agriculture) Convention, 1933 (No. 36)
Invalidity Insurance (Industry, etc.) Convention, 1933 (No. 37)
Invalidity Insurance (Agriculture) Convention, 1933 (No. 38)
Survivors' Insurance (Industry, etc.) Convention, 1933 (No. 39)
Survivors' Insurance (Agriculture) Convention, 1933 (No. 40)

Workmen's Compensation (Occupational Diseases) Convention (Revised), 1934 (No. 42)
Unemployment Provisions Convention, 1934 (No. 44)
Maintenance of Migrants' Pension Rights Convention, 1935 (No. 48)
Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1952 (No. 102)
Equality of Treatment (Social Security) Convention, 1962 (No. 118)
Employment Injury Benefits Convention, 1964 (No. 121)
Invalidity, Old-Age and Survivors' Benefits Convention, 1967 (No. 128)
Medical Care and Sickness Benefits Convention, 1969 (No. 130)
Maintenance of Social Security Rights Convention, 1982 (No. 157)
Employment Promotion and Protection Against Unemployment, 1988 (No. 168)

Article 10 of the Covenant

(a) Maternity protection (re paragraph 2)

Maternity Protection Convention, 1919 (No. 3)
Maternity Protection Convention (Revised), 1952 (No. 103)

(b) Protection of children and young persons in relation to employment and work (re paragraph 3)

Minimum Age (Industry) Convention, 1919 (No. 5)
Minimum Age (Sea) Convention, 1920 (No. 7)
Minimum Age (Agriculture) Convention, 1921 (No. 10)
Minimum Age (Trimmers and Stokers) Convention, 1921 (No. 15)
Minimum Age (Non-Industrial Employment) Convention, 1932 (No. 33)
Minimum Age (Sea) Convention (Revised), 1936 (No. 58)
Minimum Age (Industry) Convention (Revised), 1937 (No. 59)
Minimum Age (Non-Industrial Employment) Convention (Revised), 1937 (No. 60)
Minimum Age (Fishermen) Convention, 1959 (No. 112)
Social Policy (Basic Aims and Standards) Convention, 1952 (No. 117)
Minimum Age (Underground Work) Convention, 1965 (No. 123)
Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)
Night Work of Young Persons (Industry) Convention, 1919 (No. 6)
Night Work (Bakeries) Convention, 1925 (No. 20)
Night Work of Young Persons (Non-Industrial Occupations) Convention, 1946 (No. 79)
Night Work of Young Persons (Industry) Convention (Revised), 1948 (No. 90)
White Lead (Painting) Convention, 1921 (No. 13) (Article 3)
Radiation Protection Convention, 1960 (No. 115) (Article 7)
Maximum Weight Convention, 1967 (No. 127) (Article 7)
Benzene Convention, 1971 (No. 136) (Article 11)
Medical Examination of Young Persons (Sea) Convention, 1921 (No. 16)
Medical Examination (Seafarers) Convention, 1946 (No. 73)
Medical Examination of Young Persons (Industry) Convention, 1946 (No. 77)
Medical Examination of Young Persons (Non-Industrial Occupations) Convention, 1946 (No. 78)
Medical Examination (Fishermen) Convention, 1959 (No. 113)
Medical Examination of Young Persons (Underground Work) Convention, 1965 (No. 124)

B. Indications concerning the situation of individual countries

For each Article of the Covenant under consideration, these indication show the state of the ratifications (excluding ratifications that wer subsequently denounced) of the corresponding Conventions by the country i question, and references to the relevant comments of the supervisory bodie with regard to the application of these Conventions.

The absence of any such references signifies either that there are n comments at the present time regarding the application of a particula Convention, or that the comments that have been made deal with points no relating to the provisions of the Covenant or to matters (for example, simpl requests for information) which it would not appear to be necessary to dea with at this stage, or again that the government's reply concerning th application of a Convention on which comments had been made has not yet bee examined by the Committee of Experts.

When references are made to the "observations" of the Committee o Experts, their texts are published in the report of the Comittee for the sam year (Report III (Part 4A) of the corresponding session of the Internationa Labour Conference). In addition, comments have been formulated in request for information addressed directly by the Committee of Experts to th governments in question; such comments are not published but the text is mad available to the interested parties.

1. Situation concerning Articles 6-9 of the Covenant

AFGHANISTAN

Information concerning this country has been provided previously in th eighth report of the ILO (E/1986/60).

Article 6

With regard to the Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention 1958 (No. 111), the Committee of Experts noted, in its 1989 comments, tha section 8 of the new Labour Code, adopted in June 1987, guarantees the equa right to work. The Committee requested the Government to indicate whethe equal treatment is also guaranteed in regard to political opinion.

Article 7

As concerns the Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100), th Committee of Experts, in its 1989 comments, referred to sections 7, 9 and 7 of the new Labour Code on the determination of wages. The Committee requeste the Government to provide information on the application of these provision and, in particular, on the means by which "equal remuneration for work o equal value" is ensured.

In the area of occupational safety and health, the Committee of Expert reiterated, in its 1989 comments, its request concerning measures to giv

effect to the provisions of the White Lead (Painting) Convention, 1921 (No. 13), and the Occupational Cancer Convention, 1974 (No. 139).

COSTA RICA

Article 6

Among the relevant ILO Conventions (see list in Section A), Costa Rica has ratified Conventions Nos. 29, 88, 96, 105, 111, 117, 122 as well as the Dock Work Convention, 1973 (No. 137), and the Continuity of Employment (Seafarers) Convention, 1976 (No. 145).

As concerns the Employment Service Convention, 1948 (No. 88), the Committee of Experts in its 1987 comments, requested information on the effective functioning of employment offices in certain regions, as well as on the functioning of the National Employment Council.

With regard to the Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111), the Committee of Experts commented in 1989 on the draft bill concerning real equality for women and suggested to the Government to incorporate specific provisions on equality of opportunity and treatment in respect of access to employment and occupation, including equal remuneration, as well as provisions to protect women workers against sexual harassment.

As concerns the Employment Policy Convention, 1964 (No. 122), the Committee of Experts noted, in its 1989 observation, the comments made by the Costa Rican Confederation of Democratic Workers (CCTD) transmitted in July 1987 by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. According to the CCTD, the method for stabilising and reactivating the economy imposed by the international financial institutions (International Monetary Fund, World Bank) resulted in, amongst other things, a large reduction in expenditure on social policy and, therefore, a considerable deterioration in the living conditions of the people. The Committee noted with interest the detailed information communicated by the Government on this subject in February 1988 which concerned in particular, measures of fiscal reform, lowering of unemployment, increase in real wages and the national programme for the generation of employment (Decree No. 17269-TSS of 1986 and 17436-TSS of 1987), as well as information on the ILO technical assistance executed by the Regional Employment Programme for Latin America and the Caribbean (PREALC) with funds from the UNDP. Taking into account the concerns set out by the CCTD, the Committee requested the Government to continue to supply detailed information on the impact on employment of the measures taken to comply with its monetary and financial undertakings.

Article 7

Among the relevant ILO Conventions (see list in Section A), Costa Rica has ratified the following instruments: remuneration: Conventions Nos. 26, 99, 100 and 131; rest, limitation of working hours and holidays with pay: Conventions Nos. 1, 14, 101, 106; occupational safety and health: Conventions Nos. 81, 120, 127, 129, 148; as well as instruments concerning seafarers: accommodation of crews (Convention No. 92): prevention of accidents (Convention No. 134) and minimum standards (Convention No. 147) and instruments concerning fishermen: medical examination (Convention No. 113); engagement (Convention No. 114).

As concerns the Minimum Wage Fixing Convention, 1970 (No. 131), th Committee of Experts, in its 1989 comments, requested the Government t indicate the minimum wages for the public and private sectors.

The Committee of Experts, in its 1989 comments concerning the Holiday with Pay (Agriculture) Convention, 1952 (No. 101), also requested informatio on the modifications which must be made to section 156, paragraph 2 of th Labour Code in order to eliminate the possibility of a worker giving hi services during the period of annual leave.

In its 1989 comments, the Committee of Experts reminded the Government o its obligation to publish and transmit to the Office an annual report withi the fixed time-limits and containing the information required in the relevan Articles of the Labour Inspection Convention, 1947 (No. 81) and the Labou Inspection (Agriculture) Convention, 1969 (No. 129).

Information was also requested by the Committee of Experts in recen comments concerning the measures for applying various provisions o Conventions Nos. 134 and 147 concerning seafarers and Convention No. 14 concerning the occupational environment.

Article 8

Among the relevant ILO Conventions (see list in Section A), Costa Ric has ratified Conventions Nos. 11, 87, 98 and 135.

In its 1989 comments concerning the Freedom of Association and Protectio of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87), the Committee of Expert requested the Government to provide information on the measures adopted i order to make it possible for foreign workers to have access to trade unio functions, at least once a reasonable period of residence has been complete in the host country, and also to make it possible for small agricultural an stock raising enterprises to form trade unions.

In its 1989 observation concerning the Right to Organise and Collectiv Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98), the Committee of Experts requeste information on the adoption of specific provisions that expressely establishe means of recourse and penalties against acts of anti-union discrimination an the interference by employers in workers' organisations, as well as on th adoption of provisions concerning the right to collective bargaining of publi servants who are not engaged in the administration of the State.

Article 9

Among the relevant ILO Conventions (see list in Section A), Costa Ric has ratified Conventions Nos. 102 and 130.

In its 1989 observation concerning the Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1952 (No. 102), the Committee of Experts referred t the question of reimbursement by the State of the employers' contribution which are due from the State (this question is among those raised in representation made by several Costa Rican trade union organisations unde article 24 of the ILO Constitution). The Committee noted with satisfactio the amendments made in 1987 to the relevant regulations in order to provid for maternity benefits to be granted for a period of four months.

The other questions raised by the Committee of Experts in its 198 comments concern the nature of medical care and the granting of benefits i

case of occupational accidents and occupational diseases; the total amount of family benefits; and the calculation of periodical benefits.

In its 1988 comments concerning Medical Care and Sickness Benefits Convention, 1969 (No. 130), the Committee of Experts also referred to the question of the reimbursement of employers' contributions which are due by the State and also raised questions concerning medical care; the number of persons protected concerning sickness benefits, the amount of these benefits, the benefits for funeral expenses, and the payment in appropriate cases of a part of the sickness benefit to a dependant.

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* *

In its 1987 comments concerning the Indigenous and Tribal Populations Convention, 1957 (No. 107), the Committee of Experts requested, in particular, information on the results achieved by the measures taken for the development of indigenous communities; the efforts envisaged to provide land to these communities and the measures for the protection of these lands; the measures envisaged to extend the coverage of the social insurance fund and health services to indigenous populations; and the bilingual and bicultural education and training programmes envisaged for these populations.

DEMOCRATIC YEMEN

Article 6

Among the relevant ILO Conventions (see list in ection A), Democratic Yemen has ratified Conventions Nos. 29, 105, 111 and 122 as well as instruments concerning indigenous workers (contracts of employment: Conventions No. 64 and 86; penal sanctions: Convention No. 65).

As concerns the Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105), the Committee of Experts, in its 1989 comments, requested information concerning the measures taken to bring the legislation into conformity with the Convention, in particular by repealing the provisions that prescribe the forceable conveyance of seamen on board.

Article 7

Democratic Yemen has ratified the Labour Clauses (Public Contracts) Convention, 1949 (No. 94), and the Protection of Wages Convention, 1949 (No. 95).

Article 8

Democratic Yemen has ratified the Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98).

Article 9

Democratic Yemen has ratified the Equality of Treatment (Accident Compensation) Convention, 1925 (No. 19).

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Article 6

Among the relevant ILO Conventions (see list in Section A), the Dominican Republic has ratified Conventions Nos. 29, 88, 105 and 111 as well as the Abolition of Penal Sanctions (Indigenous Workers) Convention, 1955 (No. 104).

In its 1989 observations concerning the Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29) and the Discrimination (Emloyment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111), the Committee of Experts referred to its observation on the Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105), also formulated in 1989, which examines the situation of Haitian sugar-cane workers in the Dominican Republic (also see the indications concerning Convention No. 95 under Article 7 below).

In its observation, the Committee took note of the report of the direct contacts mission which visited the Dominican Republic and Haiti in October 1988 and the communications received from the Central General de Trabajadores and the Central de Trabajadores Mayoritaria. The Committee raised the following main points: absence of agreements between the two Governments concerning the recruitment of Haitian workers but illegal immigration supported by the State Sugar Board; round-ups of Haitian workers or workers of Haitian descent, resident in the Dominican Republic, in order to make up for the shortage of labour for cutting the cane.

The Committee of Experts emphasised the urgent need for the Government to adopt the measures recommended in 1983 by the Commission of Inquiry charged with examining the complaint concerning the employment of Haitian workers on sugar-cane plantations. Three groups of measures are of priority importance: the regularisation of the status of Haitians who have lived and worked in the country for a given period of time and the issue of identity papers to persons born in the Dominican Republic; the regularisation of the hiring procedure and residence in the country of workers entering the country to work on the sugar-cane harvest; the protection by the competent authorities of the rights and freedoms of workers.

Article 7

Among the relevant ILO Conventions (see list in Section A), the Dominican Republic has ratified the following Conventions: remuneration: Conventions Nos. 26 and 100 and also the Protection of Wages Convention, 1949 (No. 95); rest, limitation of working hours and holidays with pay: Conventions Nos. 1, 52 and 106; occupational safety and health: Conventions Nos. 81 and 119.

With regard to the Protection of Wages Convention, 1949 (No. 95), the Committee of Experts, in its observation of 1989, recalled the necessity of adopting legislative measures to give effect to the Convention and also referred to the recommendations made by the Commission of Inquiry concerning the employment of Haitian workers on sugar-cane plantations for amendments to be brought to the legislation in order to give effect to the Convention, particulary in order to prohibit wage payments in the form of negotiable vouchers, to require the payment of wages directly to the worker, to establish a general prohibition on employers limiting the freedom of the worker to dispose of his wages, to regulate the assignment of wages and to provide workers with information concerning the conditions governing their wages and deductions from wages. The Committee of Experts also recalled the recommendations of the Commission of Inquiry on the following points:

measures to guarantee observance of the statutory minimum wage for workers on sugar plantations, irrespective of the worker's output, for a working day of 8 hours; measures to ensure the accuracy of the weighing of the cane that has been cut; measures to ensure that the wage tickets be exchanged for cash without any deduction or discount; abolition of the system of deferred payment of that part of the remuneration designated as "incentive pay"; and information to be provided on the services intended for workers including food production.

The Committee of Experts also noted the communication by the General Confederation of Workers according to which the State Sugar Board's circulars on contracts with daily workers, the weighing of cane, and workers' information are unknown to workers and not applied.

With regard to the Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100), the Committee of Experts, in its 1989 comments, reiterated its request concerning information on the application of the Convention to the part of the wage above the legal minimum in the public administration and in some categories of enterprises.

In its 1989 observation concerning the Labour Inspection Convention, 1947 (No. 81), the Committee of Experts again requested the Government to adopt the appropriate legislative provisions guaranteeing labour inspectors stability of employment and independence in the exercise of their functions, a provision explicitly providing labour inspectors with the right to make or to have made orders requiring measures with immediate executory force in the event of imminent danger to the health and safety of the workers, as well as measures to ensure that the labour inspectorate shall be notified not only of occupational accidents, but also of cases of occupational diseases. The Committee of Experts also recalled that inspection reports containing required information should be published and transmitted to the ILO within the fixed time-limits.

Article 8

Among the relevant ILO Conventions (see list in Section A), the Dominican Republic has ratified Conventions Nos. 87 and 98.

In its 1989 observation concerning the Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87), the Committee of Experts noted the communications of the General Confederation of Workers dated January 1989 relating to, in particular, the refusal to register the unions of agricultural workers of several sugar-cane plantations and the unions set up in free trade zones, and the massive dismissals of workers so as to prevent the formation of unions. The Committee pointed out the discrepancies between the legislation and the Convention relating to the following points: trade union rights of public officials and other workers in the service of the public authorities, as well as workers in agricultural enterprises employing not more than ten workers; restriction on the right to strike and prohibition of this right in certain public services.

With regard to the Right to Organise in Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98), the Committee of Experts, in its 1989 observation, also referred to communications received by the General Confederation of Workers in January 1989 relating to, among other things, trade union rights of migrant workers and acts of anti-union discrimination.

The Committee of Experts urged the Government to adopt legislation as soon as possible concerning the protection of Haitian workers in sugar-cane

plantations against the acts of anti-union discrimination by employers in conformity with the recommendations made in 1983 with the Commission of Inquiry concerning the employment of these workers. The Committee of Experts also endorses the conclusions and recommendations made by the Committee on Freedom of Association in Case No. 1393 (Dominican Republic, 255th Report of the Committee, approved by the Governing Body at its 239th Session, February-March 1988) which emphasise the need to adopt appropriate measures affording all workers effective protection against acts of anti-union discrimination and interference, in particular preventive measures, penal sanctions of imprisonment and measures providing for the reinstatement of workers in their employment.

Finally, the Committee of Experts recalled the question concerning the exclusion from the scope of the Labour Code of agricultural enterprises employing not more than ten workers and, therefore, excluding the workers of these enterprises from the provisions of the Code concerning the protection against anti-union discrimination and acts of interference, as well as provisions on collective bargaining.

Article 9

Among the relevant ILO Conventions (see list in Section A), the Dominican Republic has ratified Convention No. 19.

LUXEMBOURG

Article 6

Among the relevant ILO Conventions (see list in section A), Luxembourg has ratified Conventions Nos. 2, 29, 88, 96 and 105 as well as the Placing of Seamen Convention, 1920 (No. 9).

Article 7

Among the relevant ILO Conventions (see list in section A), Luxembourg has ratified the following instruments: remuneration: Conventions Nos. 26 and 100; rest, limitation of working hours and holidays with pay: Conventions Nos. 1, 14, 30 and 132; occupational safety and health: Conventions Nos. 13, 27 and 81; as well as the Seamen's Articles of Agreement Convention, 1926 (No. 22) and the Repatriation of Seamen Convention, 1926 (No. 23).

Article 8

Among the relevant ILO Conventions (see list in section A), Luxembourg has ratified Conventions Nos. 11, 87, 98 and 135.

Article 9

Among the relevant ILO Conventions (see list in section A) Luxembourg has ratified Conventions Nos. 12, 17, 18, 19, 24, 25, 42, 102, 121 and 130.

PANAMA

Information concerning this country was supplied in the tenth report (E/1988/6) and the eleventh report (E/1989/6) of the ILO.

For certain Conventions the questions previously raised have been reiterated in the more recent comments formulated by the Committee of Experts. Additional information is provided below.

Article 6

In its 1989 observation concerning the Employment Policy Convention, 1964 (No. 122), the Committee of Experts noted the information supplied by the Government on the diverse measures taken to promote employment, on the economic and social crisis and the burden of the debt, and the continuing endeavours to establish an overall employment programme for the medium term. Referring to the technical comments formulated by the Regional Employment Programme for Latin America and the Caribbean (PREALC), the Committee of Experts noted that the rate of unemployment is still high (11.6 per cent in 1987), and that women and young persons are the most affected. The Committee reiterated its hope that an active employment policy will soon be formulated and implemented.

Article 7

In its 1989 observation concerning the Holidays with Pay Convention, 1936 (No. 52), the Committee of Experts again drew the Government's attention to the need to bring the Labour Code into conformity with the Convention as concerns the accumulation of holidays and the inclusion in holidays remuneration of the equivalent in cash of any remuneration in kind.

In its 1989 comments concerning the Labour Inspection Convention, 1947 (No. 81), the Committee of Experts requested the Government to supply information concerning the number of labour inspectors, the number of inspection visits and the total number of workplaces liable to inspection, the means of transport and other material facilities of the labour inspectorate, and to ensure the publication of annual inspection reports containing the information required.

Article 8

The Committee on Freedom of Association pursued its examination of the complaint against Panama (Case No. 1419, 262nd Report of the Committee, GB.242/6/12). The Committee noted with concern that the situation of employers' organisations, and their leaders in Panama, continues to worsen as evidenced by the prosecution of ten employers' leaders and the arrest of one of these. The Committee requested the Government to take the necessary steps to ensure that an immediate end to the continuing occupation of the premises of the Chamber of Commerce and the Trade Union of Industrials of Panama; to enable the major communications media which have been closed to recommence their operations; and to send detailed information as a matter of urgency on the specific acts which, in each case, led to the trials pending against the ten employers' leaders, and on the stage reached in the corresponding proceedings.

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In its 1989 comments concerning the Indigenous and Tribal Populations Convention, 1957 (No. 107), the Committee of Experts took note of the information provided by the Government: statistics concerning the indigenous population; activities concerning indigenous populations in the area of bilingual education and training, co-operatives and health care; rural development measures and demarcation of land. The Committee called the Government's attention to, in particular, the need to ensure the participation of those concerned in the Guaymi integrated rural development plan and to take into consideration the reservations expressed by the Guaymis, as well as those expressed by the expert from the Inter-American Indian Institute concerning the draft Bill to create a Guaymi region.

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

Information concerning this country was supplied in the third report of the ILO (E/1980/35).

Article 6

Among the relevant ILO Conventions (see list in section A), the Syrian Arab Republic has ratified Conventions Nos. 2, 29, 88, 96, 105, 111 and 117.

Article 7

Among the relevant ILO Convention (see list in section A), the Syrian Arab Republic has ratified Conventions Nos. 26, 99, 100 and 131 on the subject of remuneration; Conventions Nos. 81, 115, 119, 129, 136 and 139 in the area of occupational safety and health, and Conventions Nos. 1, 14, 30, 52, 101 and 106 in the area of rest, limitation of working hours and holidays with pay.

In its 1988 comments on the Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100), the Committee of Experts requested information on the application of the principle of equal remuneration, in particular when men and women are employed in work of a different nature which may be of equal value.

As concerns the Radiation Protection Convention, 1960 (No. 115), the Committee of Experts, in its 1988 comments, noted with interest a draft order which would fix the maximum permissible levels of exposure and would specify measures to be taken in cases of emergency, and hoped that the draft order would be adapted in the near future.

In its 1989 comments concerning the Occupational Cancer Convention, 1974 (No. 139), the Committee of Experts requested information on the measures envisaged to periodically determine the carcinogenic substances and agents and to ensure post-employment medical examinations for the workers concerned.

As concerns the Labour Inspection (Agriculture) Convention, 1969 (No. 129), the Committee of Experts, in its 1989 observation, drew the Government's attention to the need to complete the relevant provision of the law concerning agricultural relations so as to provide that inspectors, during inspection visits, informed workers or their representatives of their presence, and to publish within the fixed time-limits annual inspection reports containing the information required.

As concerns the Weekly Rest (Commerce and Offices) Convention, 1957 (No. 106), the Committee of Experts, in its 1988 observation, again called the Government's attention to the need to adopt measures to ensure compensatory rest to persons who work on the weekly rest day.

Article 8

Among the relevant ILO Conventions (see list in section A), the Syrian Arab Republic has ratified Conventions Nos. 11, 87, 98 and 135.

In its 1989 observation concerning the Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87), the Committee of Experts recalled the discrepancies between the national legislation and the Convention concerning the following points: the single-trade union system, restrictions on the trade union rights of non-Arab foreign workers, the wide powers of intervention of the authorities in trade union finances, the necessity to spend six months in an occupation before being eligible for trade union office, and the prohibition of strikes in the agricultural sector.

Article 9

Among the relevant ILO Conventions (see list in section A), the Syrian Arab Republic has ratified Conventions Nos. 17, 18, 19 and 118.

In its 1988 observation concerning the Equality of Treatment (Social Security) Convention, 1962 (No. 118), the Committee of Experts stressed the need to adopt provisions for pension services to a beneficiary, or to dependants, in cases of residence in a foreign country, and the need to include an express provision for the application, which is ensured in practice, of the Social Insurance Code to refugees and stateless persons.

2. Situation with regard to the provisions of the Covenant respecting maternity protection and the protection of children and young persons (Article 10)

COLOMBIA

Maternity protection

Colombia has ratified the Maternity Protection Convention, 1919 (No. 3).

In its 1989 observation on the application of this Convention, the Committee of Experts again emphasised the need to amend the legislation (section 236 of the Labour Code and section 33 of Decree No. 1848 of 1969) in order to align the maternity leave of eight weeks with that provided for by the Convention (six weeks prior to the probable confinement date and six weeks following confinement).

Protection of children and young persons

Among the relevant ILO Conventions (see list in section A), Colombia has ratified Conventions Nos. 5, 7, 10 and 15 on minimum age; No. 13 (white lead) and No. 136 (benzene); and No. 16 on medical examination (sea).

In its 1988 comments concerning the Minimum Age (Industry) Convention, 1919 (No. 5), the Committee of Experts referred to a paper submitted by the General Directorate of Child Labour to a seminar on this subject organised by the United Nations in 1985. The Committee noted that, according to the document, child labour has become an extremely serious phenomenon in Colombia. It requested the Government to provide information on the measures taken and the results obtained within the framework of the "Programme for Working Children".

COSTA RICA

Maternity protection

Costa Rica has ratified the Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1952 (No. 102), and has accepted, in particular, the obligations under Part VIII - Maternity Benefit (see the information concerning this country in section B.1, under Article 9).

Protection of children and young persons

Among the relevant ILO Conventions (see list in section A), Costa Rica has ratified Convention No. 138 on minimum age, Convention No. 117 on social policy, Convention No. 90 on night work (industry), and Convention No. 113 on medical examination (fishermen).

In its 1988 comments concerning Convention No. 138, the Committee of Experts expressed its hope that the draft Labour Code would be adopted in the near future in order to give full effect to the provisions of Articles 2, 3 and 7 of the Convention (minimum age for admission to employment in general, as well as in unhealthy or dangerous work and in light work).

DEMOCRATIC YEMEN

Maternity Protection

Democratic Yemen has not ratified the relevant ILO Conventions.

Protection of children and young persons

Among the relevant ILO Conventions (see list in section A), Democratic Yemen has ratified Conventions Nos. 15 and 59 on minimum age and Convention No. 16 on medical examination (sea).

In its 1989 comments concerning Convention No. 59, the Committee of Experts again requested the Government to take measures to fix a minimum age above 15 years for employment involving dangerous work.

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Maternity protection

The Dominican Republic has not ratified any relevant ILO Conventions.

Protection of children and young persons

Among the relevant ILO Conventions (see list in section A), the Dominican Republic has ratified Conventions Nos. 5, 7 and 10 on minimum age; Conventions Nos. 79 and 90 on night work; and Convention No. 77 on medical examination (industry).

In its 1988 observation concerning Convention No. 77, the Committee of Experts once again insisted on the need to take measures to give effect to important provisions of the Convention (in particular, thorough medical examination prior to employment; medical supervision up to the age of 18 years, and up to the age of 21 years in occupations that involve high health risks; physical and vocational rehabilitation).

ECUADOR

Maternity protection

Ecuador has ratified the Maternity Protection (Revised) Convention, 1952 (No. 103).

Protection of children and young persons

Among the relevant ILO Conventions (see list in section A), Ecuador has ratified Conventions Nos. 112 and 123 on minimum age; Convention No. 117 on social policy; Conventions Nos. 115 (radiations), 127 (maximum weight) and 136 (benzene); and Conventions Nos. 77, 78, 113 and 124 on medical examination.

Ir its 1987 comments concerning Conventions Nos. 77 and 78 on medical examination, the Committee of Experts requested information on the measures adopted to ensure the application of these Conventions in all industrial and non-industrial enterprises, including those employing less than 100 workers.

As concerns Convention No. 115, the Committee of Experts, in its 1987 comments, requested information on the measures taken to fix the maximum permissible exposure levels to ionising radiations for workers under the age of 18 years, and to prohibit persons under the age of 16 years from engaging in work involving any exposure to ionising radiations.

LUXEMBOURG

Maternity protection

Luxembourg has ratified Conventions Nos. 3 and 103 on maternity protection (as well the Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1952 (No. 102) and the obligations under Part VIII - Maternity Benefit, of this Convention).

Protection of children and young persons

Among the relevant ILO Conventions (see list in section A), Luxembourg has ratified Convention No. 138 on minimum age; Conventions Nos. 6, 20, 79 and 90 on night work; Convention No. 13 (white lead); and Conventions Nos. 16, 77 and 78 on medical examination.

In its 1987 comments concerning Conventions Nos. 77 and 78, the Committee of Experts requested information on the physical and vocational rehabilitation of children and young persons concerned, and on the application of Convention No. 78 to young persons employed in domestic service in private homes.

In its 1988 comments concerning Convention No. 138, the Committee of Experts requested information on the measures envisaged to prohibit young persons of less than 18 years of age employed in agriculture and viticulture from being employed in unhealthy and dangerous work.

MEXICO

Maternity protection

Mexico has ratified the Social Security (Minimum Standards) Convention, 1952 (No. 102), of which it has accepted, in particular, the obligations under Part VIII - Maternity Benefit.

Protection of children and young persons

Among the relevant ILO Conventions (see list in section A), Mexico has ratified Conventions Nos. 58, 112 and 123 on minimum age; Convention No. 90 on night work; Conventions Nos. 13 (white lead) and 115 (radiations); and Conventions Nos. 16 and 124 on medical examination.

In its 1987 observation concerning the Night Work of Young Persons (Industry) (Revised) Convention, 1948 (No. 90), the Committee of Experts, while noting the information supplied by the Government concerning precedence given to ratified international treaties over domestic legislation, reiterated its hope that the amendment to the Federal Labour Act which is envisaged by the Government will be adopted shortly so that the night period, fixed at ten consecutive hours by section 60 of the Act, be amended to 12 consecutive hours in conformity with the Convention.

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

Information concerning this country was supplied previously in the fourth report of the ILO (E/1981/41).

Maternity protection

The Syrian Arab Republic has not ratified the relevant ILO Conventions.

Protection of children and young persons

Among the relevant ILO Conventions (see list in section A), the Syrian Arab Republic has ratified Convention No. 123 on minimum age (underground work); Convention No. 117 on social policy; Conventions Nos. 115 (radiations) and 136 (benzene); and Convention No. 124 on medical examination (underground work).

As concerns Convention No. 115, see the indications concerning this country in section B.1, under Article 7.

Notes

[1] Decisions of the Governing Body at its 201st Session (November 1976) and at its 236th Session (May 1987).

[2] Information on the procedures and machinery for the implementation of ILO standards, including the operation of its supervisory bodies, can be found in UN Action in the Field of Human Rights (United Nations publication, New York, 1988, Sales No. E.88 XIV.2), Chapter XIV, section D.1.

[3] International Labour Conference, 76th Session (1989), Report III (Part 4B).

[4] There are in addition, particularly for Articles 7 and 9, a number of Conventions dealing with corresponding matters in particular occupational sectors (e.g. road transport, seafarers, fishermen, dockworkers, plantation workers, nursing personnel) or with particular categories of workers (e.g. migrant workers, indigenous workers and tribal populations, workers in non-metropolitan territories). These Conventions are not included in the present list but are taken into account in the indications concerning the situation in individual countries.

ANNEX

Index of countries and of relevant information supplied by the ILO since 1978

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Australia	E/1979/33 E/1985/63	E/1981/41 E/1986/60
Austria	E/1988/6	E/1981/41 E/1987/59
Barbados	E/1982/41	E/1982/41
Bulgaria	E/1980/35 E/1985/63	E/1983/40 E/1988/6
Byelorussian SSR	E/1979/33 E/1985/63	E/1981/41 E/1987/59
Cameroon		E/1988/6 Present report
Canada	E/1982/41 E/1988/6 Present report	
Chile	E/1979/33 E/1985/63	E/1981/41 E/1988/6
Colombia	E/1979/33 E/1985/63	Present report
Costa Rica	Present report	Present report
Cyprus	E/1979/33 E/1985/63	E/1981/41 E/1986/60 E/1989/6
Czechoslovakia	E/1979/33 E/1986/60	E/1981/41 E/1987/59
Democratic Yemen	Present report	Present report
Denmark	E/1979/33 E/1985/63	E/1981/41 E/1987/59
Dominican Republic	Present report	Present report
Ecuador	E/1978/27 E/1985/63	Present report

Country	Articles 6-9 (Document reference)	Article 10 (Document reference)
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Netherlands	Present report	Present report
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Country	Articles 6-9 (Document reference)	Article 10 (Document reference)
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Romania	E/1979/33 E/1985/63	E/1981/41 E/1988/6
Rwanda	E/1985/63 Present report	E/1986/60
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Tanzania		E/1981/41
Trinidad and Tobago	Present report	Present report
Tunisia	E/1978/27	E/1988/6 Present report
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United Kingdom (Non-metropolitan territories)	E/1979/33 E/1985/63	E/1982/41
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Yugoslavia	E/1983/40 E/1985/63	E/1983/40
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Zambia		E/1986/60

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